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YOUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impersance, solicited from any quarter of the world.—If used will be liberally paid for. 25° OUR FOREON CORESPONDENCE, NON CORRESPONDENCE, CONTAINING THE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGRAGES SENT US.

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TOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BEDADWAY THEATER, Broadway-ContoLanus.

MURTON'S TREATRE, Chambers street JANET PRIDE WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-London Assu-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Lady of the Lake. WOOD'S MINSTEELS, Mechanics' Ball-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 559 Breadway-Buck-

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

SPECE OF SERASTOPOL.

New York, Monday, April 23, 1855.

Notice to Advertisers,

Advertisers are particularly desired to emisenes their lvertisements into as few words as possible. The great are on our solutions renders this necessary. Advertisers will find this of advantage, as brevity in language somy in money.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Conard mall steamship America, Captain Lang will leave Boston, at noon on Wednesday, for Grerpool The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock, to-morrow afternoon. THE HERALD (printed in English and French) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following James of State of States o

The contents of the European edition of the Essaad will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the effice during the previous week, and to the boar of

The News.

publication.

By the arrival of the Nashville at this port yes terday, we have received seven days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is not of much importance. The Vienna Conferences had been aljourned to the 9th of April, in order to give time for the Russian Minister to receive instructions from his government, and for M. Drouyn de l'Hays to seach that city. It is stated that Count Nesselrode is expected to take part in the deliberations of the

M. de Persigny, the fidus Achates of Louis Napoleon, and the confident of his most secret projects, was also daily expected at Vienna. His visit to that city at the present moment has a certain signi-

pol, but it has not been of a nature to give any desided advantage to either side. On the night of the 22d of March a sort of general attack was made by sians on the advanced lines of the allies. Between eleven and twelve, several columns of Rus sian infantry came suddenly upon the Franch in their trenches, in front of the Malak if tower, and began beyoneting them before the latter were preed to receive them. They were, ho sever, soon ven out, and retire; under cover of the batteries. At the same time another body of Russians threw esselves on the right of the English parallel, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

The loss of the Russians in this affair is stated to

e 2,000 killed and wounded and that of the French 600. The number of English casualties is not stated, but they appear to have lost several officers of merit. General Osten Sacken gives a different version of this attack, and states that its objecthat of destroying the advanced works constructed by the French in the few preceding days—had been stended with success. The facility with which the Russians got in between the advanced and second parallels on the left attack shows the weakness of the English works. The report of Prince Menschihoff's death is confirmed.

The Baltie fleet left the shores of England on the 4th. An accident of evil omen occurred to the Duke of Wellington as she was leaving the waters of the Solent. She ran down an American marchantman, and was herself so much damaged as to be compelled to return to Spithead for repairs. The Dake carried Admiral Dundes' flag. The Russians are making energetic preparations for the defeace of the Baltic provinces. Fortified camps of 30,000 mon each have been established between Mittan and Biga, and Revel and Narva.

The sentiments of the Know Nothing manifesto, published a few weeks since in our columns, have atbracted the admiration and encomiums of the London Times. It says in reference to this document-"The language of the new party appears to be patriotic and wise, and far more nearly akin to the true principles of the founders of the commonwealth, than the scandalous attempts of the modern democrate to court popularity at the expense of

honesty and honor." The London Chronicle is down on the Palmerston administration, and suggests the formation of a Know Nothing party in England, to cure the evils

The London Corporation had agreed to an address of congratulation to the Frenc's Emparor, on the coasion of his projected visit to England.

On the demand of the French government, a prosecution has been commenced before the Belgian tribunals against the publisher of the pamphiet at. wibuted to Prince Napoleon. The Prince himself in stated to be the complainant pour faire frime, as

One of our London correspondents states that the tene of the American papers, in reference to Cubs. is beginning to cause great uneas ness in commer-cial circles in England. Louis Napoleon is said to have a far stronger prejudice sgainst any interfe sense with Cuba than the English government, but shere is no doubt that they will act together.

We have news from Australia, dated at Melbourne. Jenuary 31, and Sydney, January 27. Trade was terproving. Some of the Ballarat rioters had been equitted by a jury, and others waited their trial. Hx-Governor Fitzroy had sailed for England. Gold w we st £3 16s.

The Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular of January 22 a we:- The imports of gold and gold dust during the myath consisted of 440 buncals from the Archiceisge. The rates reported for Australian are \$29 to \$20) for bars, and \$28 to \$28h per buncal for dust,

Exports to above, 1,067 buncals.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon was yesterday consecrated Roman Carcolle Bishop of Portland, Me., in St. Patrick's Cathydral. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McCloskey, of Albany; and Bateps Loughi tof Brock yn, Fitzpatrick of Bre sen, Bayley of New wik, and Archbishop Hughes, ofneigted, with a large unmber of clergy. A full repost of the ceremony a.'W be found eleswhere in our

The eleven'h anniversary Wi the Protestant Epis-

copal Seamen's Mission was celebrated last night at copal Seamen's Massion was celebrated has again as St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square. The st-tendance was unusually large. The Rev. Dr. Ste-vens, ef Philadelphia, officiated. The samual report of the Society showed it to be in a very flourishing condition. During the last year the receipts have been \$5,429 16, and the expenses, \$5,428 66. The report of the meeting is crowded out of our paper o-day.

Hope Chapel was opened yesterday, with appropriate religious services. Hereafter a sect entitled the "Christiaus," under the pastoral charge of Rev. Elies Fay, will worship in that place. The peculisrity of this sect is, that they disavow creeds alto gether, believing that a Christian life is all that is esential to church membership.

The steam frigate Mississippi, the flag ship of the Japan squadron, arrived at this port yesterday. A list of her officers, together with a brief narrative of her homeward voyage, is given in another

Some five hundred "roughs" congregated on the outeki.ta of Williamsburg on Saturday, to witness a prize fight between two fire engine runners. The imely arrival of a squad of policemen, however, dispersed the party before the exhibition commenced.

Gen. William O. Butler has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenta district of Kentucky. Gen. Butler was the candi date for Vice President of the United States in 1848. when "Cass and Butler" was the railying crys of the democratic masses.

The imports of foreign goods into the port of Eneton for the week ending 20th inst., were valued at \$871 122.

The admirers of the horse, and all pers are interested in the recent wonderful contest setween Lexington and Lesomte, will read with pleasure the account of that event which we publish, to day. Cotton was more active Saturday, with sates of about 2,000 a 3,000 barrels, without change in prices. Flour was less animated, without change in prices. Southern prime white wheat sold at \$2 75. Corn again advanced, and touched the highest figure of the season; Southern white and yellow having sold at \$1 11 a \$1 12; mixed, from etere, at \$1 09 a \$1 10. Part of the sales were made to go to Albany. Pork was easier, with more doing. Lard was in good demand at full prices. Sugars were steady, while sales aggregated about 1,000 a 1,100 hhds., chiefly Cubs muscovado.

The News from Europe-Progress of the Peace Negotiations-Their Probable Results. The European news received by the Nashville does not amount to much. The adjournment of the sittings of the Vienna Conference during Holy Week had rather a diplomatic than a religious motive. The latter was a seasonable pretext to afford time for the consideration of the difficulties raised by the Russian representatives on the unfortunate third point. and for the arrival of the ultima ratio of the

allies, of which M. Drouyn de L'Huys is said to

be the bearer.

Speculation is of course rife as to the precise nature of the instructions with which the latter is furnished. In the Vienna correspondence of one of the London journals, it is stated that M. de Bourqueney is too stiff and unbending in character to pave the way by conciliation to the removal of the obstacles that have presented themselves on the part of Prince Gortschakoff and his colleague, and hence this mission of M. Drouyn de L'Huys. Other journals go so far as to state that this gentleman is the bearer of conditions of a decidedly pacific nature, and which will tend to remove the existing difficulties. believe the fact simply to be, that M. Drouyn de L'Huys is sent to Vienna less with the hope or expectation that his presence will have any material effect upon the deliberations of the conference, than to impart greater weight and solemnity to its decisions. With the exception of Russia, all the Powers are now represented by ministers holding the highest ministerial offices in their own country, so that the conference is assuming all the conditions and attributes of a Congress. It is, in fact, preposterous to suppose that, in

the present stage of affairs, any pacific adjustment can be arrived at. Holding her own on every point, Russia cannot make any concessions that will be derogatory to her national honor. The pride and religious enthusiasm of her people are now thoroughly aroused-her nobles have declared their determination to die to a man, if necessary, in support of her political influence—the governing body of her Church have appealed to the fanaticism of the masses to sustain what they term the cause of the orthodox faith-her armies are not only successfully maintaining the defences of the country, but actually wresting from their opponents the palm of military superiority, so long claimed by the latter. Talk of a nation thus circumstanced, of a sovereign thus supported, abandoning the proud position which they occupy, and submitting to the humilisting terms sought to be imposed upon them by an enemy whose armies they have virtually beaten, and whose political prestige they have almost destroyed! Were Alexander weak nough, from his alleged pacific inclinations, to consent to any conditions short of maintaining unimpaired the integrity of his territories and the present numerical force of his fleet, we might soon expect to hear of his "shuffling off his mortal coil" after the fashion of his grandfather Paul. That he has no such intentions may be inferred from the vigorous preparations which he is making to repel the invaders from every point of his territory. From Warsaw we learn that nearly the whole of the Russian forces concentrated in Poland are moving north and south-an army of 150,000 being about to be concentrated in Finland, for the defence of the Baltic coasts, whilst every effort is being made to raise the effective force of the Russian armies in the Crimes to three hundred thousand men before the end of the present month. This does not look like a disposition on the new Czar's part to concede a single point in the negotiations that might

be considered seriously injurious to the interests or degrading to the honor of Russia. How, then, are the conditions which constitute the only value of this third point, and which are, in fact, the only substantial advantages to be gained in return for the vast sacrifices al ready incurred by the allies, to be reconciled with the determination indicated by these pra parations? We confess that we cannot see the remotest chance of any concessions or modifica tions being hit upon which will conciliate both interests. Were the allies disposed, as alleged, to waive the razing of Sebastopol, they would still be compelled to ineist upon other guarantees which, if not as substantial, would still be as humiliating to the pride of Russia. But on the point of their readiness to abandon this condition we continue as incredulous as ever, notwithstanding the positive assertions made on the subject by some of the European journals. If it be inconsistent with the henor of Russia to accede to such a condition, it is still more incompatible with the hance of the

trees been declared one of the cardinal nocessities of the war; a vast amount of blood and treasure have been already expended in efforts to effect it, and as yet these efforts have only been attended with defeat and mortification to the allies. To retire from the contest without the accomplishment of this object, either by force or by treaty, would reflect eternal disgrace upon the arms of the invaders, and would besides leave the Russians as powerful as ever in the Black Sea. How, then, we repeat, is this knotty question of the reduction of Russian naval preponderance in the Euxine to be solved? By the sword, and by the sword alone!

RIOTS IN THE WEST .- It is obvious that some

thing must be done to put a stop to the rioting

mania, which appears, from our telegraphic ad-

vices, to be becoming chronic at the West. Riots

and bloodshed at Cincinnati, the same thing at Chicago, the same thing at St. Louis, assuredly betoken a state of things requiring immediate attention. Whence do these phenomena arise? It is true that in all these instances the disturbers of the peace have been Irish and Germans, and that the fighting propensities of these two elements of the population of this country are notorious. It may be said that Irishmen and Germans would fight whether there was a ground of quarrel or not; that they

love fighting in the abstract; and cannot, until

the third or fourth generation, become recon-

ciled to that peaceful way of life which Americans prefer. But, allowing for this agency, it is quite clear that there has been in this case a good deal of provocation. These foreigners come here from a monarchy more or less oppressive to a land professedly free. They-especially the Germans-have never heard in the wildest freak of their native tyrants of a man's liquor being stopped; and they naturally look upon this as savoring of a tyranny which would have appalled even the Emperor of Austria. Therefore they resist, as they would have done at home; and therefore blood is shed. Of course it is all wrong for men to take the law into their own hands and shoot down, the police. But, at the same time, every nation can point to a period in her history when her liberties would have been lost had not some one or many taken the responsibility of this wrongful act: and how can these poor Ger-

mans or Irish tell whether that time has come

or not? A wise legislator will avoid placing

the ignorant in a dilemma between apparently

justifiable resistance and servile submission.

The fact, is the North is becoming more and more imbued with the narrow spirit of New England fanaticism. They were fine fellows in many respects these old Puritans-may their nemory never be less!-but of all the races ever born of the seed of Adam, they stand forth as undoubtedly the most bigoted, the most arbitrary, the most narrow-minded. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that they have altered since the Mathers deplored with tears in their eyes that no more witches were to be hanged, and the peoples' hearts misgave them, but the stern men of blood were right. They would haug witches still if they did not happen at this time to be busy trying to rob the South of her property, and to drive Catholic ladies by insults out of their country. These keep their hands full. The prohibitory law is theirsjust such a law as the old General Court at Boston might have framed, and a dark browed Puritan preacher enforced. It may answer in their old province, Maine, or that other old settlement of theirs, Vermont: in the country parts of New England, of course, it is but a lineal descendant of their common law: but when you come to enforce it among men who have not been brought up to consider banging the proper cure for heterodoxy, or parsons the best political leaders, it must fail. And this for the simple reason that it is not suited to any other race of men than those it originated with. You cannot make a uniform for the world. You cannot feed the gire on the same provender as the polar bear; nor can you persuade men who mix with the world. and are part of it, to be governed by the fanatical spirit of New England asceticism.

Laws may be passed, of course—this is always easy: the Acts of Trade and the Stamp Act were very good and regular laws as such: but can you carry them out? We do not believe it possible. Men will not after all submit to the dictates of a bigoted fanatical majority, at such cost. The scenes at Chicago are only the beginning: we warn the authorities of this State to be prepared for something similar here, and, for humanity's sake, to be prepared in such a way as at all events will spare the effusion of blood.

LIBELS AND LIBEL SUITS .- A suit against the Tribune newspaper for a libel published during the last election is set down for trial to-day in one of the courts of law. The libel was a charge made against one of the candidates to the effect that he had set fire to his store in order to obtain the amount of the insurance. It is not to be supposed that the Tribune people or any other journalists would willingly and knowingly publish libels against any individual in the community rendering themselves liable in damages Libels originating in newspapers are generally produced by personal or political excitement at the time of elections. Perhaps no journal in the country has been more under the malignant influence of such excitements than the Tribune, and hence the large sums it has paid in the shape of damages or settlements for suits. During the last year, it s said that libel suits and settlements by way of preventing them, cost our cotemporary from five to seven thousand dollars. Other cotemporaries such as the Express and the Sun have paid a good deal of money also. It is a singular fact that the HERALD, during the twenty ears of its existence, has probably sufered less by verdicts in libel suits (we never settled any) than any other leading paper. We do not of course include the Fry erdict, as it was a palpable violation of trath, aw and justice, and will no doubt be set aside on a new trial. The fact is, it is probable that the New York HERALD during its long career has probably been more careful of individual character and reputation than any of its cotemporaries, although the vindictiveness and abuse and jealousy of the latter have represented it as being a perfect Satan of infamy and falsehood, libel and defamation.

When the verdict was rendered in the last libel suit against the HERALD, our good friends of the Tribune gloated over the heavy verdict and did all they could to prejudice the jury and the community against us. We hope, in retarn for this outburst of malignant enmity, lies to wai ve it. The destruction of this for. I that the jury which meets to day to judge the

offences of the Tribune may deal moderately with them, may make proper allowance for the excitement under which they were laboring at the time-in a word, may return a verdict of sixpence as sufficient damages to the respecta-ble man whose character they unfortunately attempted to ir jure.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS IN ENGLAND .- We publish to-day an article from the London Times on the new American movement. The Times ar gues in favor of the Know Nothings on prec' sely the same platform as that adopted by the NEW YORK HERALD. The utility and neces sity of such a party at the present time is a parent everywhere. The London Chronicle, in speaking of the cendition of things in Fagland, suggests the erganization of a Know Nothing party there, to revolutionize the nation and regenerate the character of the country. The days of old party backs on both sides of the Atlantic are numbered.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE LIQUOR LAW.-Twothirds of the six thousand liquor shops in this city were open yesterday, and trade is said to have been very brisk.

The Prohibitory Law.
MEETING OF THE WINE AND LIQUOR IMPORTERS
AND HOTEL PROPRIETORS.
Room No. 41 Aster House was densely packed on

Saturday night with the wine importers and hotel pro prictors who are opposed to the new liquor law. The meeting was private. Mr. Whetmore occupied the chair, and Mesars. Tredwell and Cozzens officiated as secretaries. The principal business transacted was the conideration of the propriety of a union among all the liquor dealers, large and small, to throw legal impediinquor dealers, large and small, to throw legal impedi-ments in the way of the enforcement of the new liquor law. Delegates were present from the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, also from the brewers. Captain Richard French, of the former society, made

a long and impassioned speech, in which he severely berated the merchants for their supineness pending the berated the merchants for their supineness pending the late contest for the governorship between Clark, Seymour, and Ullman. Had the merchants come forward they would have succeeded in electing Seymour, and saved themselves the loss and annoyance consequent on the passage of this law. Too much attention has been paid to questions of mere political expediency, when the vital interests of the liquor dealers were at stake. Captain F. was frequently applauded in the course of his remarks.

The evening was taken up in discussing the best plan of organization for the several societies to act together on, but up to the time of adjournment no decision was arrived at. All the speakers, however, favored union of action.

action.

It is understood the Finance Committee has raised quite a large sum of money, and that the Committee of Arrangements are in succe. sful negotiation with certain eminent lawyers, whose services it is deemed expedient to employ. The meeting will convene again during the coming week.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS The recent decision of Justice Osborne, making the sale of Hquor on Sunday finable only as one continuous offence, has had the effect of inducing the liquor dealers to reopen their establishments, and now intoxicating drink can be had without the trouble of seeking it out as fer merly. On passing up Broadway one can see the liquor stores in full operation on every hand, and the city looks as though Fernando Wood never had been Mayor, or s Sunday liquor law in force.

The Germans who were in the habit of visiting their friends in Williamsburg, and there enjoying themselves in drinking their favorite beverages, lager bier and Rhine wine, have been compelled, by the strict enforcement of the liquor law under Mayor Hall's administration, to the liquor law under Mayor Hall's administration, to look to other quarters to gratify their appetite for these enticing drinks, and accordingly great numbers of them find their way to Hoboken. The ferry boats were crowded yesterday with Germans, their wives and sweethearts bent on having a quiet day's eating and drinking in the open air, after the fashion of their country. The numerous lager bier and wine saloons back from the river did a thriving business during the day, though no drunkenness was to be seen. There appears to be no danger that the licenses of any of the dealers will be revoked in Hoboken, as at the last election the liquor interest succeeded in the choice of candidates for office.

The following hardbill was posted throughout the city yesterday, and attracted no little attention:—

SEARCH—SEIZURE.

DESTRUCTION AND IMPRISONMENT.

CITIZENS, READ THE PROHISTORY LAW.

Procure a cepy; and in the name of those eternal truths proclaimed by our Declaration of Independence, see upon what brink we are standing. Read it section by section, and study it carefully. If one class of citizens can be crushed by a

study it carefully. If one class of citizens can be crushed by a

Of the State, what banner shall protect the rest? It is a law not framed by the representatives of the people, but by the State Temperance Alliance, it is an edict proclaimed from the pulpit of the fanatic, and

GIVER PRIVILEGES TO ASELY.

The corporation of Trinity thurch can protect what the corporation of Trinity thurch can protect what the corporation of Trinity thurch can protect what the corporation of this great city—the proud metropolis—cannot protect. The poor man has that denied him which the rich man can enjoy with impunity.

A law made to protect one class, and to degrade another to the level of series, is not framed in the spirit of republican constitutions. It is a stipma upon the people of the Empire State. The law was the Judas fee paid to the sect for the make-weight vote that placed a

PIE-BALD PARTY

In power. How sincere were the Legislature who paised this act?

Let their disgraceful visit to this city answer. This act is a

Let their disgraceful visit to this city answer. This act is a FELONY; A TREASONABLE USURPATION OF THE PERSONAL RIGHTS OF THE CITIENN.

Let every citizen read this law; it is the premonitory stadew of a gigantic evil that has blighted every republic erototore—
EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES FOR EXCLUSIVE CLASSES,
And a

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Jersey City.

FIREMEN'S NOMINATIONS—The following are the candi-lates nominated by the delegates of the Fire Depart-

dates nominated by the delegates of the Fire Department of Jersey City, to be voted for by the firemin, on Tuesday, the first day of May:—

Chief Engineer—Samuel A. French, unanimously nominated for re-election.

Assistant Engineers—First ward, James Gautier and Joseph Strober; Second ward, James Wallace and James McLaughlin; Third ward, William Chilvers; Fourth ward, William Roocevelt and Henry Robertson. One Assistant is to be elected in each ward.

The loss by fire last year in Jersey City, was \$200,000, natend of \$2,000,000, as inadvertently stated; and nearly all of this loss occurred before the introduction of Passic water.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, a man named McAlpine was injured at Orange, on the Morris and Essex Rail-road, and it was found necessary to amputate one of his

REMOVAL OF A BANK.—On Saturday last, the Mechancs' and Traders' Bank changed its business location from the building herstefore occupied, in Montgomery street to the new banking house corner of Washington and Mercer streets, erected by the Savings institution, and just completed. The Savings bank will be removed to the same building, on or about the first day of May.

Adams & Co. In California.

Bosron, April 20, 1855.
There recently appeared in the New York papers an article taken from the San Francisco Herald, headed Exciting Law Case," to the effect that a suit had been natituted in the name of the receiver of Adams & Co., In that city, against T W. Park and Fredk. Billings, complaining that they had extorted money from the company plaining that they had extorted money from the company by way of a retaining fee as attorneys for me, in a suct there commenced in my favor, by threatening to discusse facts which had previously come to their knowledge as attorneys. In justice to the gentlemen named as my attorneys, I cannot do less than to say that the charges referred to are unjust, and calculated to deceive and mislead the public. I am entirely antiafied with the con-duct of Messrs. Park and Billings. I am reluctant to come before the public with my own wrongs, but when I see the anthors of these wrongs attempt to divert pub-ic opinion towards innocent parties, I esteem it a duty not to enforce, by my silence, so gross an injustice. ALVIN ADAMS.

BREADSTUFFS COMING IN UNDER THE RECIFROCITY TREATY.—The Owego Times says that 8,214 bushels Canadian wheat sold, on the 17th, at \$2.25, which is five cents higher than any sales quoted this spring. It was of a fine quality. The recepts of Canadian breadstuffs for the past week have been 20.020 berrels flour and 64,000 bushels wheat. Receipts from Canada since the 1st of January, foot up 61,210 barrels flour, and 94,000 bushels of wheat. Meet of the flour has been and is going forward by railroad at a rapid rate. We understand 4,400 barrels left by the Oswego road on the 16th,

Obstuary.

DEATH OF MES. SENATOR HAMLIN.

The Banger, Me, Mercury, of the 18th inst., says:—
The decease of this most estimable woman took place ye-briday afternoon, after a Hagering illness of many months, which she hore with fortitude and resignation. She died with Christian calmness. Beloved by all while living, her death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. Mrs. Hamlin was the eidest daughter of Judge Emery, of Oxford county. She married and removed with her husband, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, to Hampden, where they have ever since resided. ided.

Miss Josephine Gardner, of Berne, Albany county,

made a rechiese attempt to destroy her life at Albany, on the 19th inst, by taking laudanum. A physician was called, who prescribed an antidote, which she obstrate-ly refused to take, stating that she was tired of life, and wanted to die. The antidete was forced down her, however, and her life was saved.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. CAPT. DOWNING —BOUNTY LAND WAR BANTS. THE CASE OF CAPT. De

Washington, April 22, 1855. Capt. Downing, lately dismissed from the navy, has claimed that the proceedings of the court martial were illegal, on the ground of the temporary absence of a member of the Board at the trial. It has been decided by Attorney General Cushing that the dismissalis a consummated fact, and that he cannot be restored even if the ceedings are illegal, except by re-appointment and

The whole number of applications for bounty land,

inder the new law, is 90,600. Freshet in the Connecticut River. HARTFORD, April 22, 1855.

The Connecticut river, up to this morning, had risen twenty-one and a half feet, flooding all the lower part of the city, when the rise stopped. During the day the water has fallen about two inches. Col. Sam Celt's dyke, some four miles in length, sur-

rounding his stupendous manufactory, in what is known as the South Meadow, in the village, has proved worthy of the mind that conceived and executed it. For the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has this meadow been protected from the annual food.

Freshet on the Delaware River-

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1855.

A freshet has occurred in the Delaware, and all the low lands in the first ward of the city are overflowed with water.

The freshet on the Lehigh and Delaware rivers is subsiding.

Lake Navigation Resumed. OGDENERURG, April 20, 1855.
The first boat of the season arrived from Lake Ontario

to-day. The American mail line commences regular trips on Monday. The river is clear of ice. Large Fire at Easten

Ten buildings were destroyed by fire here last night, including Howard's Express stables, with five horses, and the Methodist church on Second street. The fire evidently was the work of an incendiary.

Robbery at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, April 22, 1855.
Edward Sackett, of Oswego, was robbed on Thursday
last, at the Weddell House, of three hundred dollars in
gold, and some jewelry. The thief has not yet been ar-

EASTON, April 22, 1855.

Death of Ex-Governor Scabrook. CHARLESTON, April 20, 1855.

Fx-Governor Seabrook is dead. Markets, Charleston, April 20, 1865. Cotton—Market firm; sales 3,250 bales, at 7% a 10c.

Cotton—The market has been quiet, with moderate sales at firm prices. Wool-Mariet active, and prices firm; sales 89,400 pounds. Printing cloths—Sales of the week, 86,600 pieces.

VANDERBILT'S HAVRE LINE OF STEAMERS .- The North Star, of the Vanderbilt European line of steamships, left this port on Saturday at noon, on her first voyage to Havre. She took one hundred and forty-nine passengers, \$164,000 in specie, a great many letters, and many cases, including a large number from Canada for the Paris exhibition.

The new steamship Ariel, of this line, will follow on May 19. We were misinformed in stating that the Ariel was not finished. She has already made a most successful engineers' trip, is now furnishing, and will in a few days take up her berth for Havre. We are told it is the wish of the owner that all persons conversant with steam, and intending voyagers, should examine this ship, ture, and in the form of her model. He thinks she will be found, in these respects, equal to any other ship. The Ariel is a beautiful ship of 2,300 tons, with excelle accommodation for three hundred passengers, and at the educed rates, established at the auspic the Paris exhibition, we do not doubt will carry a full

The travelling public are largely indebted to the owner of these ships. No man has done so much to establish low fares, and with uniform success; though the trial he now boldly makes of running a costly line of steamships across the ocean, in competition with existing lines with mail contracts, is not so promising. If successful, as we hope, it will be another proof of the practical skill and indomitable energy which nave always marked his ager.

areer.
MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP.—The ship Cymounes, Captain Lunt, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that or the 17th inst. part of the crew were in a state of mutiny, and that two of them were severely wounded before or

der was restored. ARMED VESSELS TO BE BUILT.—The Boston Bec says an extensive abiphulder at Medford, Mass., has received orders to build, at the earlost moment, five vessels, of about five hundred tons each, upon the most improved clipper model. When completed for sea, they are to

carry eight guns, four on a side, and are to be pressly for privateering, or similar service. Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamer Mississippi, flag ship of the Japan Expedition, S. S. Lee, Commander, from Valparaise February 10th, and Rio de Janeiro March 24th, arrived at this port yesterday. The Mississippi has been absent nearly two years and a half, having sailed from Norfell as the flag ship of the Japan Expedition in November 1852—since which time she has three times visited Japan, and been in nearly every clime and under every sun. She is now one of the few war steamers which has circumnavigated the globe, and during her cruise has sailed a distance more than twice its circumference. The Mississippi left Valparaiso February 10, and on reaching the mouth of the Siraits of Magellan experinced the rough weather which prevails in that boisterous latitude, and stood off shore until midnight. At daylight on the 20th the bold summit of Cape Victory

rous latituce, and stood off shore until midnight. At daylight on the 20th the bold summit of Cape Victory was just discernable above the thick cloud, when, with a high sea and a gale from west, she ran into the Stratz, passing close aboard of the pointed rock called the twax galist. The weather after entering the Straits continued very thick, the land on either side being at times entirely obscured. Yet with daylight for eighteen hours, she continued her ran until sundown, anchoring in a cove called Plazz Pards, surrounded by bleak mountains, snow and glacier; the next day, at sundown, reathed Port Famine. East Patagonia, and on the third day, February 22, after firing a salute in henor of the birthday of Washington, passed out at the eastern side into the Atlantic. Left Rio Janeiro March 24, and arrived at New York April 22.

The following is a list of officers attached to the Mississippi:—Commander, S. S. Lee. Lieutenants—Edmund Lanier, Jno. M. B. Celltz, S. Nicholson, Wan. A. Webb. Acting Lieut.—John Kell. Acting Master—J. Heward March. Fleet Surgeon—Daniel S. Green. Purser-Wilham Speiden. Passed Assistant Surgeon—Levis J. Williams. Chapiain—Geo. Jones Brevet Capt. Marines—Robert Tanaill. Passed Midshipmen—Walter F. Jones, Jefferson Maury, and K. Randolph Breese. Midshipman—S. Cameron Mish. Boatswain—Amos Colion Gunner—Joo. R. Caulk. Carpenter—Henry M. Lowry. Salimaier—Jacob Stephèns. Chief Engineer—Jesse Gray. First Assistants—Robert Danby and Wm. Holland. Second Assistants—George F. W. Logan, W. Benry Rutherferd, and Geo. W. Alexander. Third Assistants—Ed. D. Robie and J. Drum Mercer. Commodere's Secretary—Oliver H. Perry. Commodore's Clerk.—Whet Spalding. Purser's Clerk.—Wm Speider, Jr. Acting Master's Mate—Wm. Heine.

Passengers.—Passed Midshipman Jno. E. Johnston, of thir John Adam.—Passed Mishipman—Passe of thir Johnston, of thir Johnston, of Carpenter of thir Johnston, of thir Johnston, of Carpenter of thir J

—A. L. C Portman. Commander's Clerk.—Willett Spalding. Purser's Clerk.—Wim Speider, Jr. Acting Master's
Mate.—Wm. Heine.
Passengers.—Passed Midshipman Jno. E. Johnston, of
ship John Adams; Carpenter H. G. Thomas, of ship Independence.
The U.S. ship Germantown, before reported at Rio
March 6, is stated to have salled for the Rio de La
Plata March 1, and the U.S. frigate Savannah, for the
same piace March 15.

A United States steam frigate, supposed the San Jacksto, from Philadelphia for Cuba, was passed 15th inst, at. 36 25, lon. 74 20.

The United States corvette Levant, Captain Turner, sailed from Gibraltar bay March 31 for the United States.

The United States corvette St. Louis, from Spezzia, arrived at Gibraltar on the morning of the 31st ult., and saluted the parrison with twenty one guns, which compliment was duly returned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Charles H. Melhair to be commander, vice Gerry, lost in the Albany.

Fdward Brinley to be a Heutenant, vice A. Lewis, deceased.

Edward Eimpson to be a lieutenant, vice McBlair, promoted.

moted.

William G. Temple to be a lieutenant, vice W. W. Bleecker, lost in the Albany.

George P. Welch to be lieutenant, vice M. Hunt, lost in the Albany. George P. Welsh to be Heutenant, vice M. Hunt, lost in the Albany.

Samuel P. Carter to be a lieutenant, vice John Q. Adams, lost in the Albany.

William Nelson to be a lieutenant, vice Henry Rodgers, lost in the Albany.

J. H. Wright to be a surgeon, vice S. A. McCreery, lost in the Albany.

[All to date from April 18, 1855.]

Passed Midshipmen W. H. Wilcox, John T. Barraud, Thomas Roney, John H. Upshur, John Van N. Philip. Samnel R. Franklin and Francis G. Clarke, to be masters in the line of premotion.

A RIOT ANTIGUATED.—The police of the Fifth district, under Captain Guischard, have been ordered to be at the Pennsylvania soal yard, foot of North Eighth street, in the Fourteenth ward, at 5% o'clock, as a riot is anticipated—the Irish having threatened to drive off some Germans employed to unload a shipload of coal. The captain of the vessel being unable to employ the frishmen at what wages he considered fair, proceeded to New York and hired Germans to do the work. On Saturday afternoon the Germans were prevented from putting up a derrick to hoist the coal, by the mob who were gatering around. The mob was dispersed by the police, but it is anticipated that they will again rally this morning.

Card from Hegeman, Clark & Co.

Sin Presuming the unfortunate occurrense relative to Mr. Zoliver's child, with which our sames are connected, will be published in your paper on Menday, we would state that the error was made by a young man, named James Fleming, who had been in the business some six years—was conversant with prescriptions and competent to prepare them—was perfectly acquainted with the difference between pulvis antimonialis and tarksrized antimony, for tariax emetic,) and could not believe but what he had not up antimonialis until proved the contrary. He left our store the day the error was discovered, and we have not since seen him or been able to learn where he is. We wrote to his family in Pittsburg, but have received a telegraphic despatch that they had not seen him or heard of the accident. Being aware that we would not retain him an hour in our employ, we presume he has left the city, fearing the consequences of his inexcessable carelessness. The same error has frequently occurred in other establishments, and once during the life of our late Mr. Rushton, and was one that we particularly guarded against by labelling the bottles, both in English and Latin, so conspicuously that they could not be mistaken, and they were so isbelled at the time of the error. During the twenty-eight years since the commencement of our establishment we have prepared over half a million prescriptions, and never before had a serious error. We spare no expense, trouble or watchfulness to have everything of the best quality, and prepared with the utmost consumer fair full statention. Although we were informed by Dr. Carter that he did not consider death occurred from the mistake, as the disease was of the most malignant purple form, yet we do not pretend to extenues the formed by Dr. Carter that he did not consider death occurred from the mistake, as the disease was of the most malignant purple form, yet we do not pretend to extenues the formed by Dr. Carter that he did not consider death occurred from the mistake, as

Dr. Hunter on the Treatment of Consump-tion.—DR. HUNTER is compelled by the nature of his professional engagements, to say to the readers of his se-ries of letters, that the publication of his letter on the "Treatment of Consumption" is unavoidably deferred until navat week.

No. 828 Broadway, April 23, 1855. Genin's Spring Hat is just now having "a run" unparalleled in the history of the New York hat trade. As fast as the cases and shelves are filled, they are swept off by fashicashle crowds Look in at the store, and see the crowds with which it is constantly thronged; such a scene was never before witnessed in any place of business in this city. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Elucas won the Battle of Lattum, but KNOX is the victor in the contest for excellence in Hats. KnoX's competitors know this very well, and the public are equally well posted on the important fact. His spring style merite all the encominums it has received. Call and get one. Nos. 128 Pulton street and 533 Broadway.

Notice.—White, the Hatter, will remove on the let of May to the spacious store, 321 Broadway, (oppo-site the Broadway Theatre,) lately occupied by Geo. P. Fox's tailoring establishment. Still Harping on Pictures t-Well, so long as they are good and cheap the good people must appreciate them, particularly the daguerrectypes for 25 to 50 ents, and photographs for \$1 to \$5, at the Depot of Art, 289 Broadway.

Broadway.

Lectures on Phrenology.—Hr. Fowler continues his popular lectures on this interesting science, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week, in Continental Hall, Eighth avonue, oorner of Thirty-fourth street. Seats, only a shilling.

Albert H. Bloolay will hold his Regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds this day at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; for further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad street.

Special Announcement.—Messus, Edy & Munger, having removed to their spacious warcrooms, 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Rotel.) are now prepared to offer the most extensive as a most pianoferies and melotic metals of the most extensive and melotic metals of the same of the calebrated double octave pianos, manufactured by ourselves, and a full assortment of A.W. Ladd & Co. 6 (Boston) instruments; Carbart & Needham's melodona, with a large supply of low priced minos and second hand instruments. All of which are offered at prices that truly challenge competition. enge competition. ELY & MUNGER, 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Plance.—Great Sargains.—The Largest Assertment of celebrated pincs in the United States. T. Glibert and Co.'s premium molean pianos; Horace Waters' modern improve pianos, and those of a large number of ether makers, comprising the largest and mast desirable yssertment in the Union; will be sold at a price which dely competibles, for each or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city having orders for pianos will find it to their advantage to sall on

Melodeons. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melo does, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the drat premium at the National Fair, Washing ton, D.C., can be found only at 335 Eroadway. A libera discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Cheap Summer Silks.—Bookman & Co., No. 66 Canal street, will offer this morning—100 pieces new style striped silks, 24 inches Wide, at 6s. per yard, well worth 8s.

These goods are very lustrous, and admirably adapted for These goods are very lustrous, and admirably adapted for founced dresses.

Also, stells shawls—a new and beautiful article.

Also, plain and embroidered orape shawls, at very low

Also, a large assortment of flounced barege robes. est fashious, the greatest variety, and the chespest prices are the three characteristics of the unrivalled steek of spring and summer clothing for mon and beys, at ROGERS & CO.'S Central Clothins Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Rassau stretts. The lowest price is affixed to every article, and no abstement is made. N. B.—The first price asked at Rogers & Co.'s will be found many per cent less than the last price asked by smaller concerns.

W. J. & J. E. Piows, 12 Park Piace, Manusceture and guarantee to asll window shades, and all kinds of curtain fixtures, 15 per cent lower than any other house a the trade. Country dealors are requested to call and examine their assertment before selecting stock for spring

The Maine Liquor Law.—Wines, Brandles, gins, &c., &c., imported by us, and delivered from under United States Custom House look: "Oan be sold by the purchasers;" netwith-standing the rocent "odious enactment;" it can be sold by the glass or in any quantity, "provided they are kept pure and unadulerated." We can deliver these syttles from band, and accompanied with certificates of importation, so that no "State official" can touch them We are prepared to import for parties from France, Germany, Holland and England, wines, brandles, gins, runs, &c., &c., in packages they may require, and in their own name, with brands, marks, and quality to suit, so that the "Importer" may sell by the glass if he wishes. Creers executed on favorable terms. L. B. SEPBON & SONS, No. 19 Beaver street, New York; and No. 4 Facade des Chatrons, Borceaux, France.

Circat Bargains in Franch China—Two Hun-iyed white china dinner sets, containing enough pieces to fine twelve persons, at \$33, worth \$45; 300 white china din-ser sets, containing enough pieces to dine eighteen persons, at \$57, worth \$55; 200 white china tea sets, at \$450, worth 760; gilt band and richly decorated setts, in the same pre-portion.

Marble Store, 631 and 633 Broadway.

Goulds & Elliott, Importers and Jobbers of chins, glass and earthenware, 195 Pearl street, one door be-low Maiden lane. The trade, hotels and restaurants sup-plied at the lowest rates.

Crockery, China, &c.—Families Commencing bonekeeping will be supplied at wholesale prices, by making early application at our warerooms, 195 Pearl's strees, GOULDS & ELLIOTT.

GOULDS & ELLIOTT.

New French Paper Hangings.—Solomon & HART, 215 Broadway, opposite the Park,) have now received from France their usual assortment of decorative and other paper hangings, which cannot be excelled, and which they offer wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Their stock of general upholatery goods is full and complete in every variety, to the whole of which the attention of the of the public is invited.

\$10 for Two Building Lots, or a Farm.—First of May is rent day; beware of enormous rents and unhealthy apartments. Another division of Rosevale farms and lots will be a support of the su

Giant Asparagus Roots.—50,000 two Year old of superior quality put up in bundles of fifty each. Price 75 cents per 100; 36 per 1 (50 J. E. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John street.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Hobert M.
PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of
lie above celebrated safes, and F. C. Goffin's impenetrable
surfance locks and cross bers. Depot No. 192 Pearl street,
me door below Maison lane.

The best Assortment of Fine Tens will be found at the Canton Company's newly erected and elegant store, 125 Chatham street, between Penri and Rosswattstreets—the elecst ten establishment in the city. We assure our readers they can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

wholesale or retail.

Hair Dye—Wigs and Tompees. Entendedor's celebrated establishment for these articles, is 233 Broadway. Nine private rooms expressly for the application of his mons hair, dys. Seld, we olesale and retail, the largest ascriment of wigs, toppees and ornamental hair in the United States. Hair Cutting, Curling, Dressing and Sham-pooing inimitably by HILL, 45 Nasau-street. Shaving six sense. Infallible onguent to promote the growth of the bair also, instantaneous hair eye for a beautiful black or brown sile, soaps, &c.

Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whem its composition has been made known) pronounce it be be an unequalled tonic medicine for indigestion, dysperis, and liver complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. John Bull's principal effice, No. 2 Certlandt street, two deeps from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, \$1 each, or six bettles for \$5.